

Gina and Karl  
The Wedding

WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, cool.  
Temp. 4-12 (40-54). Tomorrow little  
clearer. Temp. 4-12 (40-54).  
Friday's temp. 4-12 (40-54).  
Saturday's temp. 4-12 (40-54).  
Sunday's temp. 4-12 (40-54).  
NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 40-50.  
Friday's temp. 40-50. Saturday's  
temp. 40-50. Sunday's temp. 40-50.  
NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# Pentagon Weighs Special Tribunal for Former GIs

By John P. MacKenzie  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Pentagon is considering a special military "war crimes" commission to try former GIs who might otherwise escape prosecution for alleged crimes in Vietnam.

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## GIs Die Upsurge Fighting

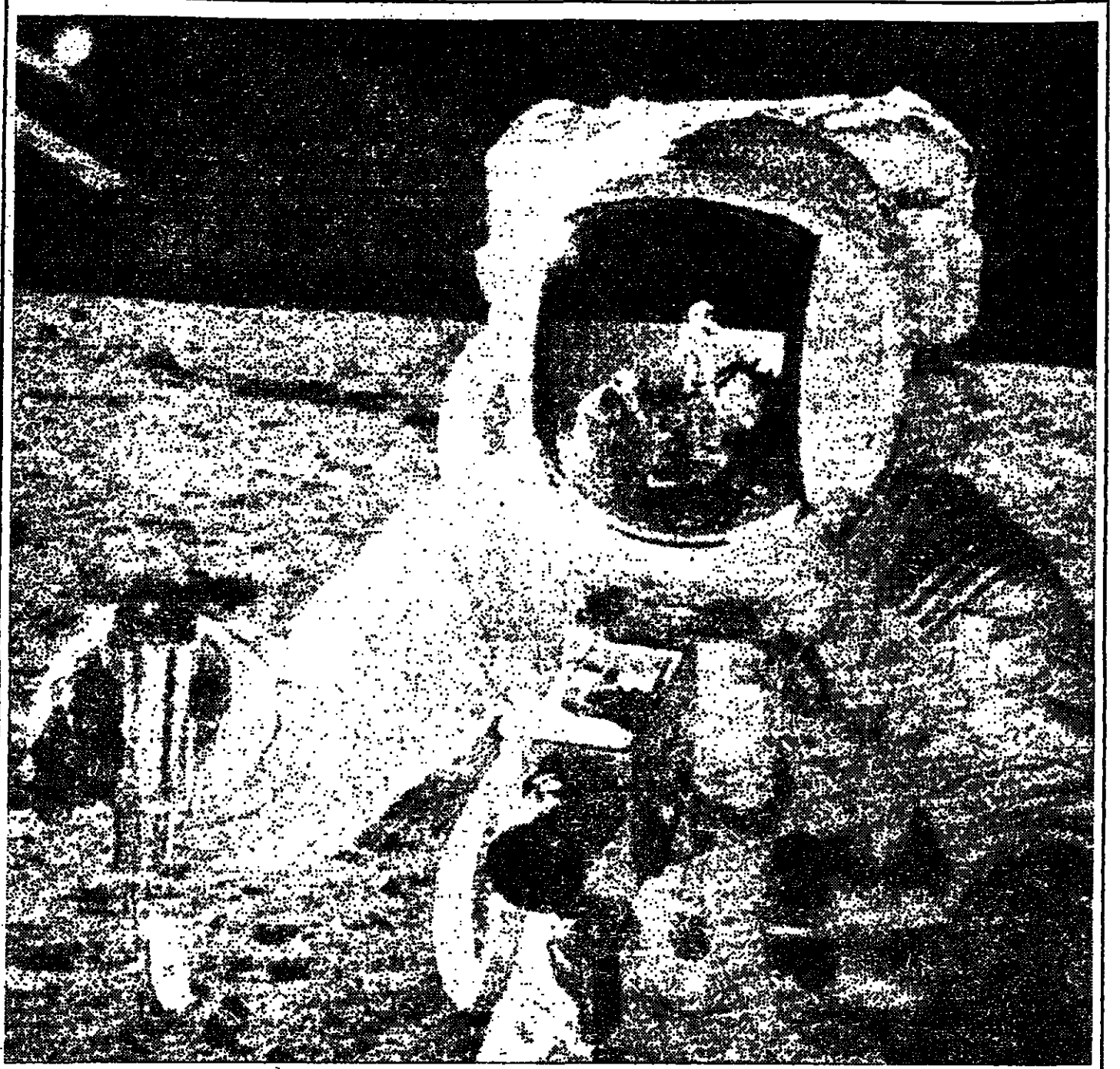
N. Nov. 27 (UPI)—U.S. troops said today 130 American soldiers were killed in Vietnam last week, the highest weekly toll since the war began. The Pentagon said the deaths were the result of a heavy fighting in the southern part of the country.

## Pacifist Releases Names 59 POWs Held by Hanoi

By William Chapman  
GO. Nov. 27 (UPI)—The anti-war movement yesterday released the names of 59 American prisoners of war held by Hanoi, Vietnam.

## Chair of St. Peter Revealed as Throne of Emperor Charles the Bald

By Louis B. Fleming  
ROME, Nov. 27.—St. Peter did not sit there after all. A commission of engineers, scientists and scholars, appointed by Pope Paul VI, concluded today that one of the most revered relics in St. Peter's Basilica was not in fact what it was supposed to be, namely, a chair once occupied by Peter.



EMPTY WORLD—One Apollo-12 astronaut is reflected in the face mask of the other as he snaps this photo on the moon. The astronaut, not identified by NASA, is holding a scientific instrument.

## Nixon Expected to Name Lodge's Successor Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Nixon administration is understood to be planning to appoint a new ambassador to the Congo and now dean of the Fletcher School of Diplomacy and Law at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., was among those being considered by President Nixon to fill the Paris post.

## Red Bloc Meeting on Bonn Reportedly Set for Tuesday

By David Binder  
BONN, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Official Communist sources reported today that a high-level Warsaw Pact meeting—possibly at the summit—would begin Tuesday in Moscow, with policy toward the West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt as the main item on the agenda.

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## Blast Wounds 14 At Athens Office Of El Al; 2 Held

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A terrorist hurled a hand grenade into a crowded El Al Israel airline office in the heart of Athens today, wounding 14 persons, including two Greek children, who are in critical condition.

## Moscow, Satellites Demand Israel Quit Occupied Areas

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Union and five of its Eastern European allies today demanded "immediate measures" including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territory to end the "grave situation" in the Middle East.

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Radio photo from Jordan of Elias Dergarabedian, one of the two terrorists arrested after the attack on the El Al office in Athens.

a passenger in a grenade and sub-machine-gun attack on an El Al airliner at Athens airport last Dec. 26.

Shalom Saadom, Athens manager of El Al, said the grenade was thrown into the offices in Constitution Square as passengers were checking in for Flight 256 from Tel Aviv to New York.

Mr. Lazaridis, 44, a well-built man of medium height who practices karate to keep fit, said he was walking toward his office when the explosion ripped through the office.

"While all the crowd froze with the explosion, I saw a man running," he said. "Instinctively, I went for the man. I heard a policeman shouting, 'Catch him, catch him.' I grabbed the man by his coat, but he turned and hit me with his elbow, throwing me against a parked taxi." He quickly recovered, grabbed the man and pinned his arms back until police arrived, he said.

Dergarabedian was tonight referred to the Athens chief police (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

They said he had two more grenades in his pockets.

Later, the police went to a shabby hotel in Athens and arrested Mansour Seifeddin Murad Zugaghe, 31, of a man, whom they identified as an accomplice.

The government said both men were members of a Jordanian commando organization called the Popular Struggle Front and known in Arabic as Jabhat al-Nidal al-Chaab.

In Amman, a spokesman for the little-known Arab guerrilla group declared tonight that the group was responsible for the attack.

"We did it because El Al is an extension of the Israeli enemy," the spokesman said.

An official source in Athens said an Israeli diplomatic representative, Jacob Carot, protested the attack to Deputy Foreign Minister George Tsitsopoulos. Diplomatic sources also said the Israeli government repeatedly has protested delay in the trial of two Arab guerrillas accused of killing

and Bulgaria. Romania did not sign.

"The present serious situation in the Middle East requires urgent measures," the statement said.

"The peoples of the world must make Israel withdraw her troops from the occupied Arab territories. Without the settlement of this problem there can be no lasting and just peace in the area."

"Together with other problems, the problem of insuring the legal rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine . . . must be justly solved," it said.

The communique urged "effective measures" to assure compliance with the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which called for withdrawal of Israeli troops and an end to the state of belligerency.

The noncompliance with the resolution meant the encouragement of the aggressor, leads to discrediting the organization of the United Nations and to a further dangerous aggravation of the situation," the statement said.

"The strengthening of the unity of Arab peoples is of special significance for the cause of the struggle for the liquidation of the aftermath of Israeli aggression," the statement continued.

"Our parties, peoples and states are firmly determined to do everything in their power to frustrate the plans of the aggressors in the Middle East."

## N.Y.-Bound Jet Returns to U.K. On 2 Engines

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A British Overseas Airlines VC-10 jet bound for New York returned in an emergency landing at London's Heathrow Airport today minutes after taking off when two of its four engines failed.

The plane, carrying 58 passengers and a crew of 11, landed safely under full emergency procedures.

The plane approved three of the synod's recommendations in his final address to the bishops but had not outlined the details of how he would implement the proposals until today. Future synods will elect the 12 representatives while the pope will name three. This year, because the synod has already adjourned, the election will be by mail.

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### Rejecting Advice of Rogers

## Mitchell Bars Belgian Marxist From One-Week Visit to U.S.

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Rejecting the advice of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Attorney General John N. Mitchell acted yesterday to bar a controversial Belgian Marxist from visiting the United States.

The Justice Department refused to take the legal steps required under the 1953 McCarran-Walter Act to admit Ernest Mandel, editor of the weekly journal "La Gauche," for a one-week lecture tour scheduled next week.

State Department officials made the decision known, after the attorney general's opinion had been conveyed to them in writing.

They took the unusual step of disavowing the secretary of state from the decision, stating that the department had recommended that Mr. Mandel be allowed to make his scheduled visit. They further indicated that an effort might be made to reverse the decision, though this could presumably not be done in time for Mr. Mandel's first scheduled appearance in New York's Town Hall Saturday.

Justice Department spokesmen declined to comment on the case, referring all inquiries to the State Department.

Mr. Mandel visited the United States twice before, in 1962 and 1968, under special visas authorized by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Reliable sources said that earlier this month, when his present application was made, State Department officials reviewed his case and, with the specific endorsement of Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson and

## Many Brave Hearts Are A'Sweepin' The Deep for a Super Snootful

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—An "alert all shipping—hazard" warning from Britain's Royal Navy sent merchant ships, mine-sweepers and fishing boats churning across the North Sea in the "great whisky hunt" today.

The "hazard" bobbing somewhere in the North Sea's stormy waters was a 20-ton cylinder—holding 4,000 gallons of whisky, naval spokesmen said.

The container washed from the deck of a German tanker yesterday and was last reported to have been sighted about four miles off the Scottish coast at St. Abbs Head, the spokesman reported.

"All shipping has been asked to keep an eye open for it," a naval spokesman said. The Royal Navy, whose traditional ration includes rum for sailors and "spirits" for officers at sea, "will be keeping an extra eye open of course," he added.

If you want a great whisky, ask for it.



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## NASA Promotes Christopher Kraft

HOUSTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration yesterday promoted Christopher C. Kraft, flight operations director on every American man-in-space mission, to second in command of the Manned Spacecraft Center.

In a move intended to improve the space program's contribution to science, space center director Dr. Robert R. Gilruth also named Richard S. Johnson to the newly created post of experiments program manager in the Apollo spacecraft program.

The two appointments followed by two days the completion of Apollo-12, the second American moon landing mission and the first moon flight devoted entirely to scientific exploration.

## Capitol Hill War Foes Return of Major, an Ex-POW

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Many major who has publicly anti-war legislators and others has come under fire on Capitol Hill.

Stephen Young, D. Ohio, Charles Wilson, D. Calif., and William Ryan, D. N.Y., have charged Major James N. Westmoreland with breaching the military's insulation from politics.

Other congressmen have complained to Rep. Messers, D. S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, about Maj. Rowe's conduct.

At the same time, some legislators on Maj. Rowe has filmed his have come to his defense. They include Reps. Edgar, R. N.M., Samuel Stratton, N.Y., and William Dickinson, N.Y.

as reported on Sunday that Rowe, who was a captive for years in Vietnam, has been radio and television interviews with hawkish congressmen.

Sen. George McGovern, D., has questioned the military's degradation of the American prisoner of war by appearing at the Nov. 15 march in Washington. The has also said that the re- of other anti-war senators in the Washington Post other publications were used to break down American prisoners.

bluntest assault on Maj. came yesterday from Sen. He said the major's activities were another manifestation of serious erosion taking place in the constitutional balance that the military under civilian and direction. Every effort be made to counteract the of the generals and advisors who strive to override the is of their civilian superiors to encourage their subordinates to viciously attack members of Congress.

Major Called 'Puppet'

Young called Maj. Rowe a of the Pentagon propaganda and asserted that the ad "unmitigated effrontery" tioning the patriotism of "Govern, a decorated World pilot.

Wilson, a member of the Armed Services Committee, members of the Democratic Group, a liberal House that "the intrusion of the into politics portends dangerous days ahead."

"This intrusion comes at when the administration stifle dissent as well as to and isolate individuals who disagreement with the President's Vietnam policy."

Wilson also complained to William Westmoreland, the chief of Staff, who is said

## ting Students Own Grades irks Turmoil

FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Student unrest has again at San Francisco college—this time over

essor who may be firing his pupils choose own examination marks.

Students—who nearly all themselves "A"—are denying that William Carr be allowed to retain st as an international teacher. About 100 ng students marched on the president's office lay in his support.

teacher, who took part acuity strike during viders at the college last says he adopted the procedure because "it t go back to the old itarian system of teaching judging students."

## Apollo-12 Crew To Be Marshals For Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Nov. 27 (UPI).

—America's Apollo-12 astronauts, Charles Conrad, Richard F. Gordon and Alan L. Bean, will be marshals of the 81st Tournament of Roses parade, it was learned yesterday.

The annual flower pageant precedes the Rose Bowl football game and is seen by as many as two million street-side watchers and a nationwide television audience.

Tournament president Lewis Edward confirmed that there had been "communication" with officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He said a formal announcement of the parade marshals would be made Dec. 5.

## Study Begins On Apollo-12 Moon Rocks

HOUSTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—A geologic treasure chest filled with moon rocks by the Apollo-12 astronauts was opened yesterday at the lunar quarantine station.

Technicians, with scientists looking on, opened the first of two boxes from Apollo-12 in a vacuum chamber at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory.

The box contained two bags of rock and dust and a core-tube sample. The other box of rocks will be opened tomorrow.

The scientists were surprised by the size of the rocks. They were larger than those brought back by Apollo-11 astronauts. One sample "is the largest crystalline rock that we've seen so far—we're rather excited," a scientist said.

The crystalline rock, said Dr. Dan Anderson, laboratory curator, was apparently a molten lump which hardened and was sprinkled with "fossil crystals."

Crystalline rocks are thought to be caused by the impact of meteorites which force surface material to melt. Several small crystals were found in the Apollo-11 samples. Officials said the large crystalline rock was about 45 inches long, thin and weighed between three and four pounds.

Meanwhile, aboard the recovery ship USS Hornet, the quarantined astronauts, Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Richard F. Gordon Jr. and Alan L. Bean, ate a Thanksgiving dinner which included turkey, cranberry sauce and all the trimmings.

## Mitchell Sued for 'Conspiring' To Delay School Integration

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A suit was filed yesterday in federal court charging that Attorney General John N. Mitchell had "conspired" with local officials to delay school desegregation in the South.

The Washington Research Project, Inc., which describes itself as a private, nonprofit organization to watch the operation of the laws, said its attorneys will seek a declaratory judgment that Mr. Mitchell is acting illegally in failing to demand faster desegregation action in 15 school districts in seven Southern states.

The suit charges that the attorney general and other Justice Department officials have "conspired with local school officials and other federal and state officials" to deprive Negro school children in the South of their constitutional rights.

Richard B. Sobel, a Washington attorney, said he and ten other lawyers represent parents of 149 Negro children in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The school children involved in the suit live in Akron, Newbern and Marion, Ala.; Cordele and Eastman, Ga.; Delhi, Lake Pro-

## 27 in Congress Ask Halt in Arms Aid To Greek Regime

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President Nixon has been urged by 27 members of Congress to cut off all military aid to Greece.

Rep. Don Edwards, D. Calif., said yesterday that the request was made in light of a report from the Greek government suggesting the United States might send aircraft, ships, tanks and other heavy military equipment to Greece.

Rep. Edwards released the text of a letter in which he and 26 other members of Congress, including one senator, protested any shipment of heavy weapons to Greece and urged a complete ban on military assistance.

"We respectfully would urge that the United States make clear its moral disapproval of the present Greek government and we further urge that no heavy weapons be sent to Greece," the letter said. "Instead we urge that all United States military aid to that nation be discontinued."

Rep. Edwards, who heads the national Committee for Democracy in Greece, said the official Greek report contended that the question of supplying heavy weapons to Greece was being discussed in the National Security Council.

## Nixons Share Holiday Dinner With 200 Elderly Persons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon shared Thanksgiving turkey at the White House with about 200 elderly persons today, asking them to join the presidential family "to rekindle in our respective hearts and minds the spirit of our first settlers who valued freedom above all else."

After the dinner, which was carried on television and lasted until mid-afternoon, Mr. Nixon and the First Lady boarded Air Force One at suburban Andrews Air Force Base and departed for their Key Biscayne, Fla. home, where they were expected to remain until Sunday.

It was the first time in memory that a First Family had gathered together residents of homes for the aged and ailing in the Washington area, who might have no families with whom to spend the holidays.

The guests, taken to the executive mansion in military buses from 18 homes, were seated at flower-decked round tables in the State Dining Room and the East Room.

## Prisoners Set Fatal Fire

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Four prisoners at the general penitentiary in Spanish Town died in a fire set in a cell block yesterday to cover an escape attempt. Eight other inmates were hospitalized with burns. The attempted breakout failed.

## DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Suzanne EUGENE KORUNA, died at 71, in Saint Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A. On behalf of her nephew and her family.

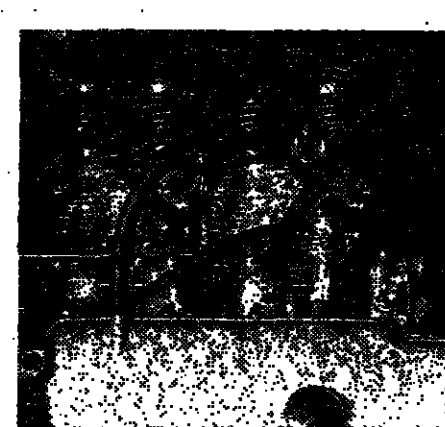
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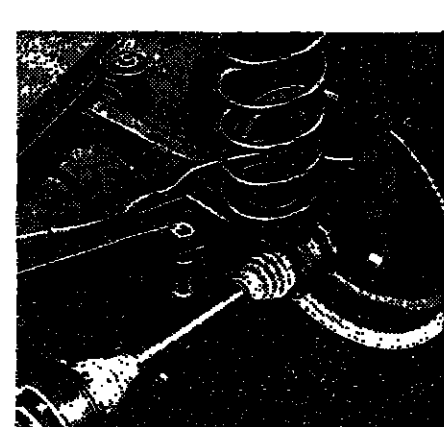
It all started...



...when we went so far as to construct a somewhat better car...



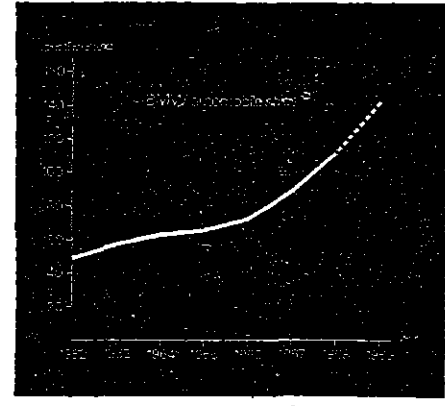
...with a somewhat better engine,



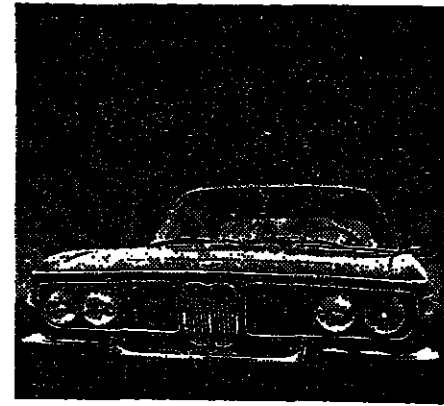
a somewhat better chassis and somewhat better brakes.



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# Big-4 Talks on Middle East Are Expected to Resume Soon

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI)—Foreign diplomats concerned with Middle East peace negotiations said yesterday that they have been given the impression that the United States will yield to pressure for resumption of Big-

## 6 Iraqis Get Death as Spies For the CIA

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Six prominent Iraqis, including possibly one Jew, have been sentenced to death for spying for the United States, well-informed Iraqi sources announced today.

Seven men were jailed for terms from life to three years.

In a separate case, one of the Arab world's outstanding statesmen, ex-Iraqi Premier Abdel Rahman al-Bazzaz, was sentenced to 15 years in prison on a conspiracy charge, the sources said.

There was no indication whether sentence had been carried out on the condemned men.

News of the sentences was revealed today in the Beirut weekly As-Sayyid, which is regarded as the Iraqi regime's official outlet in Lebanon.

If the death sentences are confirmed, they will bring to 60 the number of persons executed this year on charges of spying for Israel and the United States.

The six condemned men were found guilty of spying for a network of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), allegedly sponsored by an Iraqi businessman, Lutfi al-Obeidi. Mr. al-Obeidi has fled the country.

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SILENT TRIO—The three Arab terrorists sitting silently in the Winterthur courtroom yesterday. From left: Tawfik Ibrahim Youssef, Amena Dahbor and Abu el-Heiga.

### Arabs Refuse to Testify

## Swiss Trial Begins in El Al Jet Attack

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The first trial in Europe of Arab commandos got under way today, but immediately ran into trouble when the three Arabs, charged with willful murder, refused to talk.

Presiding Judge Hans Gut tried all day to coax the Arab defendants into telling the court their background or their motives for sub-machine-gunning an El Al airliner at Zurich's Kloten Airport last Feb. 18.

But after uttering one defiant sentence each in the morning session, the Arabs remained silent. Each time the judge addressed them, the defendants jumped to their feet, then sat down again without replying.

Facing trial for willful murder of Israeli trainee pilot Yoram Peres during the attack of the Tel Aviv-bound airliner were Abu el-Heiga, 23, a Palestinian refugee, Jerusalem-born Tawfik Ibrahim Youssef, 34, and Palestinian refugee schoolmistress Amena Dahbor, 22. If found guilty they could be sentenced to five to 20 years in jail.

### Extenuating Circumstances

Also on trial for shooting dead one of the four Arabs who attacked the plane was Israeli security agent Mordechai Rachamim, 23. In his case "extenuating circumstances of emotional stress" reduced his charge to the equivalent of manslaughter. The four defendants sat behind a bulletproof screen in the courtroom, separated only by one armed Swiss guard.

Mr. Rachamim was not called to testify until just before the court adjourned at 5 p.m.

"When the first bullets hit, it became very quiet on the plane," he said. "A stewardess told everybody to lie down on the floor."

None of the 17 passengers aboard the airliner was hit by the 180 bullets the terrorists fired. But five of the 12 crew members were wounded and Mr. Peres died later in hospital.

Mr. Rachamim will continue his testimony when the court reconvenes tomorrow morning.

During his persistent attempts to get the Arabs to talk, Judge Gut asked them if they personally brought the arms and explosives used in the attack into Switzerland.

### Diplomatic Baggage?

"Or was the entire arsenal (four grenades, bomb-making kits, two automatic rifles and ammunition) brought in the baggage of an Arab diplomat?" he asked.

The judge said the Swiss federal prosecutor told him this morning "that this possibility was hinted at by the Swiss Foreign Ministry."

But the Arabs remained silent. In accordance with Swiss trial procedure, none of the defendants had to plead innocent or guilty at the opening of the trial. But lawyers said all four, the three Arabs and Mr. Rachamim, pleaded innocent at the time they were charged, immediately after the attack.

In their statements to police after the raid, the Arabs extended apologies to the Swiss government for their actions on Swiss territory. They also said that they were in-

structed by their commando leader in Jordan not to endanger any civilians.

"Don't you regard the personnel of the El Al airplane as civilians?" the judge asked, but he received no response.

The three Arabs claim membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Prior to his interrogation of the Arabs, Judge Gut announced that the court had rejected a plea to hold separate trials for the three Arabs and the Israeli security guard. The request came from a lawyer representing the widow of

the fourth Arab commando, Abdel Mehsen, who was killed in the raid.

It is for Mehsen's manslaughter that the young Israeli could get from one to five years in prison if convicted. Mr. Rachamim allegedly ran from the plane, firing his 22-caliber pistol and killed Mehsen.

Security remained tight all day. Police made a threefold check and search of all journalists entering the courthouse. They also continued to snap pictures of the reporters as they entered. No members of the public were admitted.



Israeli guard Mordechai Rachamim entering court.

## Athens El Al Office Blasted By Grenade, 14 Are Wounded

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutor for further investigation, judicial sources said here. Chief Public Prosecutor Constantine Christopoulos assigned an investigating magistrate, Constantine Pafoutis, to open an official investigation and formulate charges against the two Jordanians.

The police ordered an extensive search for three more Jordanians, who arrived with the two arrested men, informed sources said.

Eban Blames Arab Regimes  
JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight he held the Arab governments directly responsible for the grenade attack on the El Al office in Athens.

Interviewed on the radio, Mr. Eban said the Arab governments had spawned a world epidemic of violence aimed at killing Jews and destroying the state of Israel.

Foreign countries on whose territory such acts are committed must recognize their violations of their sovereignty, he asserted. "The terrorist organizations are not private groups but sent into action by governments with whom the countries affected have diplomatic relations," he said.

Asked whether Israel would complain to the United Nations Security Council on the incident, he replied that Syria "the robber, the pioneer of terrorism" would in a few weeks time be a member of the council.

"This, of course, influences the image of the Security Council in Israel eyes," Mr. Eban said. But he added that no decision had been made on whether or not to approach the Security Council while Syria is a member.

### Arab Group Claims Attack

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—The Amman-based Popular Struggle Front tonight claimed responsibility for today's attack on the El Al offices in Athens.

This is the first time an operation by the Front outside Israel-occupied Arab areas has been announced.

Set up after the June, 1967, war, the Front had been working with the Palestine National Liberation Movement but became independent of it in 1968. It joined the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command about two months ago.

A spokesman for the Popular Struggle Front said later that the attack was made after reports had been received that a number of mainly American volunteers for the Israeli Army were at the airport's office.

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## U.A.R. Planes Hit Israeli Posts in Sinai

At Least 1 Jet Reported Lost

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Egyptian warplanes raided Israeli positions east of Ismailia and El-Qantara today in the fourth air strike this month, a military spokesman said.

He said the planes flew at very low altitudes to avoid missiles and one of them hit the ground and crashed, killing the pilot. The rest returned safely, he said.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes assaulted an Israeli command post, military installations and vehicle concentrations at 1:30 p.m. "Flying at a very low altitude, they hit the targets with great precision, destroying them and setting them ablaze," he said. He did not say how long the raid lasted.

In Tel Aviv, however, an Israeli spokesman said that two Soviet-made Egyptian fighters were shot down. One MIG-21 was seen to fall in Egypt and a Sukhoi-7 was brought down in Israeli-held territory by anti-aircraft fire.

The Egyptian raid came three hours after Israeli Air Force jets blasted Egyptian military objectives in the central and southern sectors of the canal zone. He said all Israeli airplanes returned safely.

Israeli planes again struck at military targets in the canal area at midnight. All planes returned safely, a spokesman in Tel Aviv said.

In Cairo today, an estimated 10,000 people lined the streets to watch the funeral of three Egyptian soldiers killed last week in action against Israel. Some turned the funeral procession into a demonstration calling for revenge against Israel.

The flag-draped coffins of one captain, one lieutenant and one private soldier were carried on military jeeps led by a military band. More than two dozen wreaths, including one from President Gamal Abdel Nasser, were placed on the coffins.

The mourners were mostly youths who chanted "Revenge, revenge," "Send us to Palestine," and "Martyrs are beloved of God."

Clashes in Jordan  
AMMAN, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Israeli forces used ground-to-ground rockets, tank and mortar fire in clashes with Jordanian troops in two actions at the extreme ends of the Jordan River cease-fire line today, a military spokesman announced in Amman.

There were no casualties, he said. Meanwhile, it was announced that seven Arab soldiers were killed yesterday in the heavy Israeli air raid.

Israel Supplies Electric Power To Gaza Strip  
JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (NYT)—Israeli authorities announced yesterday that electricity in the occupied Gaza Strip was now being supplied by the Israel Electric Corp.

The move was announced by Israeli military government officials in administrative terms, rather than as a political move. It will be seen by the Arabs as part of Israel's integration of the occupied areas.

The Israelis said hooking the Gaza Strip into Israel's power supply will improve the area's potential as a site for industrial expansion as well as serving present needs adequately.

A military government spokesman said the commander of Gaza and the northern Sinai, Brig. Gen. Menahem Aviram, informed Gaza authorities of the decision yesterday.

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## French Premier Denounces Red Unionist as Subversive

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas tonight accused the Communist leader of France's largest labor union of leading a subversive action against the republic and warned that the government would not be intimidated.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, in an angry mood following two na-

electricity strikes in less than a week, said that the strike cost France millions of francs and had been against the interests.

Without naming George the Communist leader of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), Mr. Chaban-Delmas said it was this that decided the government to go on strike.

The prime minister was to remarks made by Mr. Chaban-Delmas last week when President Georges Pompidou never last out in year term.

Mr. Séguy defended his Tuesday night address on television it was this that decided the government to go on strike.

The address had, scheduled. Mr. Chaban-Delmas is blame on the CGT and refer to the independent CGT Labor Confederation which had joined in strike. "The electricity terminated voluntarily unions ahead of time by the CGT."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas as Communist leadership of the strike just when it recovery plan was starting "even more rapidly than predicted." He said that tensions between the state and gas companies unions were set to open and that the strikes had no useful purpose except making factories and cost national economy millions of francs.

In saying that the government would not be intimidated, Mr. Chaban-Delmas said the electricians throw the bringing pressure on it yesterday and encourage to end the strike early.

Finally, he said that talks that begin tomorrow government will raise it of "contracts of progress which Mr. Chaban-Delmas to bring the unions a sense of opposition and operation with government industry."

The unions have so far this form of cooperation preferred to discuss hours.

TWA in Ran Security Check Of Cabin Lu

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP). World Airlines vice-pres his company has begun checks of passengers' luggage in an effort to hijackings.

TWA's Thomas F. Hunt here last night that this hijack-prevention method begun after a TWA hijacked from California Nov. 1.

The hijacker, 30-year-old Minichiello, is in prison in Italy.

"We're doing some act of carry-on luggage," Minichiello said. "We want to know we're alert everybody who would fly liner ill to know and we passengers to know."

"It's a very delicate experience so far has the passengers welcome."

Heinemann Retu Bonn, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Gustav Heinemann here by special train from Bonn today after a four-day visit to the Netherlands.

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## S. Is 'Very Encouraged' Arms Talks in Helsinki

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The United States is "very encouraged" by the general atmosphere of the American-Soviet arms talks in Helsinki, a State Department spokesman said last night.

Rogers' optimistic remarks are the first public assessment by an official of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) began Nov. 17. The U.S. Russian delegates yesterday held their longest session of the preliminary talks. They met for 70 minutes at the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki, and then had a four-hour working lunch.

An interview on the National Television network, Mr. Rogers said: "I have the impression we have a serious and very encouraging atmosphere in these talks and I have talked with those who are in Helsinki and they tell me that the atmosphere is the best of any discussion they have had with the Union."

### Groups Ask UN to Ban Chemical, Biological Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI)—The General Assembly's Political Committee yesterday passed two draft resolutions calling for a ban on chemical and biological weapons.

The committee, which is made up of representatives from 120 countries, voted 118 to 0 to recommend that the United Nations call for a ban on chemical and biological weapons.

The committee also recommended that the United Nations call for a ban on the use of chemical and biological weapons in international armed conflicts.

The committee's recommendations are based on a report by the Secretary-General, which states that the use of chemical and biological weapons is a threat to international peace and security.

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### Albania Reports Red Chinese Visit

TIRANA, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—A member Chinese delegation, led by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Li Hsien Nien, arrived in Albania last night and had talks with the Albanian Premier, Mehmet Shehu, the Albanian agency ATA reported.

The delegation is in Tirana for talks to mark the 25th anniversary of Communist Albania's highest-ranking one to visit the country since Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's visit in June, 1966.



Mikhail Sholokhov

## Sholokhov Denounces 'Pests' Noted Russian Author Joins In Attacks on Solzhenitsyn

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Mikhail A. Sholokhov, the conservative Soviet author and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1958, today added his personal voice to what has apparently become an official denunciation campaign against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

The purpose of the campaign was believed to be to persuade Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the author of "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward," to emigrate to the West.

As Mr. Sholokhov, who wrote "And Quiet Flows the Don," made his indirect, but unmistakable, attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn, it was reliably reported that several Soviet writers, including Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the prominent poet, had sent messages to the Writers' Union of the Russian Republic asking the organization to review its recent expulsion of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Reliable sources also reported an acceleration of the official harassment of Soviet political dissidents. One dissident was reportedly sentenced yesterday to three years in prison for anti-Soviet activities.

The other two were said to have lost their teaching posts at Moscow University.

As he directed his attack against Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Sholokhov drew laughter and applause from more than 4,500 collective farmers in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The farmers were in the ornate palace for the closing of a collective farm congress.

Many of the men in the audience wore Uzbeki skullcaps and many of the women had bandanas on their heads, giving the audience a rustic appearance rarely seen in the palace. They laughed and cheered when Mr. Sholokhov began his attack by comparing literature with collective farming.

"We also have bumper and lean years, including dust storms," said the 64-year-old, white-haired writer. "But you have done away with pests, while we, unfortunately, still have Colorado beetles—those who eat Soviet bread but who want to serve Western bourgeois masters and send their works there through secret channels. Soviet men of letters want to get rid of them."

Literary observers here said that there was no doubt that the attack was directed at Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Two days ago, the Writers' Union published a long attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn that included several of the criticisms Mr. Sholokhov appeared to echo today, but without naming his target. The union attack, published in Literaturnaya Gazeta, concluded with the suggestion that Mr. Solzhenitsyn would be free to emigrate to the West if he wanted to.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who two weeks ago wrote a letter to the union describing the Soviet Union as a "seriously sick society," has not yet replied to the suggestion that he leave the country and his view of the situation is not known.

## Moscow Hopeful That SALT A-Treaty Can Prevent A-War

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet government indicated clearly yesterday that it was both hopeful and confident that the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) and the ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty could curtail the arms race and prevent a nuclear war.

The government made its views clear in an editorial in its official newspaper, Izvestia. Editorials in the newspaper are considered virtually statements of government policy and attitude.

Before yesterday's editorial, the Soviet press had restricted its coverage of the arms talks and the Nonproliferation Treaty to reports and commentaries of individual observers. The Soviet Union and the United States ratified the Nonproliferation Treaty on Monday.

The arms limitation talks are in their second week in Helsinki. The Izvestia editorial, under the heading "An Important Step," appeared optimistically inclined toward the prospects for relaxation of the arms race.

## Czechs Annul Anti-Soviet Stand On Olympics

PRAGUE, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee today annulled an anti-Soviet statement submitted to the International Olympic Committee in August, 1968, after the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

At that time, the Czechoslovak regime suggested to the IOC that Warsaw Pact nations be excluded from the 1968 Olympic Games for their part in the Soviet-led invasion.

The presidium of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee has decided to annul this statement, its chairman Emanuel Bock said.

At the same time, the committee appealed to Czechoslovak athletes to "behave properly in future international events, especially when held in Czechoslovakia, in order to prevent negative expressions from our spectators."

The appeal was interpreted as an effort to avoid trouble in encounters with Soviet athletes, who were often booed by spectators in Czechoslovakia.

## Germ War Ban Hailed by Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today hailed President Nixon's ban on germ warfare weapons production as a "positive step."

"Better late than never," Pravda said. The Communist party daily added, however, that the decision came only as a result of pressure from "peace loving forces."

"All the people who are interested in the consolidation of international security will greet this decision of the government of the United States at a positive step," Pravda wrote.

## Italian Party Seeks to Kill Divorce Bill

Deputies Must Vote On 50 Amendments

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Christian Democrats launched a battle of amendments against a Vatican-opposed divorce bill today after failing yesterday to throw it out in a test vote in parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 325-289 yesterday to proceed with the article-by-article voting of the bill, hours after Pope Paul VI urged its defeat.

The Christian Democrats had asked the chamber to dismiss the bill without even considering it.

The Roman Catholic party reacted to the setback by filing a series of amendments to the bill's 14 articles, some of which would seriously alter or even nullify the measure if approved.

Voting began today and was scheduled to last three days. A final vote on the whole bill is expected Saturday.

## Rome Protester Quits Monument

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—An assistant university professor climbed down from a famous Roman column today after perching on its top for 35 hours to protest the slowness of governments in building a united Europe.

Crowds in the Piazza Colonna outside Palazzo Chigi, the residence of the premiers of Italy, looked up in curiosity as Carlo Alberto Graziani, 26, staged his protest on the small balcony atop the 97-foot-tall column of Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. Graziani got special permission to mount the steps inside the column yesterday, saying that he wanted to photograph the square from above. He then unfurled a sign reading: "No to the Europe of Capital! Yes to the Europe of Workers." Police took him to headquarters for questioning when he came down.

## French Drug Addicts

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Ninety percent of French drug addicts are under 30 and a third are less than 19 years old, according to the French Medical Academy.

## Rome Police Restrict Routes Of Marches by Leftist Groups

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Rome police clamped restrictions today on two scheduled left-wing rallies in an attempt to avert a new outbreak of violence in the city.

Communist-led sympathizers of the el-Fatah Arab commando organization, who planned to march tomorrow to a movie house only two blocks from Rome's old Jewish district, were ordered to hold their meeting demonstration inside the theater.

Police and organizers agreed, after hard bargaining today, to reduce starting points to two and shift the meeting place to the less central Piazza del Popolo.

Negotiations for a new metalworkers' contract are under way. But labor unions have kept up pressure with strikes and demonstrations.

## Boreas Satellite Ended

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The European Space Research Organization's satellite Boreas, launched from Vandenberg Range, Calif., on Oct. 1, re-entered the earth's atmosphere over the Canary Islands Sunday after completing its studies of the North Aurora, the organization announced today.

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## CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE

**PARIS**

**THE VILLAGE**

13 Boutiques - 4 Different Restaurants

LA BOUTIQUE: women's fashions, GADGETS, BREITLING'S books and records, MEN'S Store, HIPPIE fashions by Bouquin, HANDICRAFTS Stand.

**PARIS**

**SIMONE BADINIER**

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Lithographs by: BIERGE, CELICE, CLAVEL, Mc CORMACK.

Prints by: GAGE, PROZINSKA, WINBERG.

**PARIS**

**THEO BOTTIER**

Fraser's Place, Remade, 1000

13 Rue Royale, Paris-6. ANI. 66-40

ADRIANO offers record sales before re-decorating. BLAZERS, SUITS, SHIRTS, 30 Ave. F.-D. Remade. - BAL. 67-17.

**PARIS**

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## Forward Movement on the NPT

Monday it was announced that the Soviet Union and the United States had simultaneously taken the last step but one toward ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. All that remains in this seemingly endless chain of procedural moves is for both countries formally to register their documents of ratification in the capitals of the three nuclear nations that have signed up: Washington, Moscow and London. Thus, there is still the possibility of some final hitch—but it seems remote.

What gave Monday's announcement its meaning (and its element of surprise) is that the Soviets should agree to this step before the West Germans had even signed the treaty. Bonn's acquiescence and its position under the treaty's terms have long represented the paramount Soviet interest in the whole affair. Moscow's decision to ratify at this time would therefore seem to mean that it takes Chancellor Brandt's profession of intent to sign seriously and that this move itself may be forthcoming in Bonn quite soon—presumably before the Soviets will have deposited their final ratification.

To be sure, all this will not put the treaty into effect, but it will help it along. In addition to the three nuclear signatories, 40 nations must have ratified the treaty to make it operative. This means that 19 more nations must take final action. There is little question that the requisite number can be found or that big power ratification will hasten the process. But at this point there is considerable question as to who those 19 nations will be, whether their number will include

many (or any) of the crucial nuclear threshold nations that have so far refused to sign: Japan, Australia, India, Israel—to name a few. In this regard it should also be remembered that the Euratom nations, having signed the treaty—as most have done and all but France apparently mean to do—will not ratify it finally until negotiations on another subject have taken place. That subject concerns the respective roles of Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the monitoring of peaceful uses programs to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials to nonpeaceful purposes.

So the result of the joint U.S.-Soviet move may be to put the nuclear nonproliferation treaty into effect in the near future without the adherence of those countries most essential to its success or even to any meaning it may have. This prospect is not as ludicrous as it might seem. When the treaty has gone into effect it will be possible to expedite the important negotiations on safeguards between Euratom and the IAEA and thus bring those Western European nations in Euratom under its terms. And once the treaty's general machinery has been set in motion outside Western Europe, there is little question that its provisions and obligations will complicate enormously the effort of nonsigning nations in the nuclear threshold category to acquire the wherewithal for a nuclear arsenal. Odd as it may seem, in other words, the decision to go ahead without the principal holdouts and "nuclear maybes" represents a useful step forward.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Abhorrent to Conscience'

The statement Wednesday from the White House deploring the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American troops as "abhorrent to the conscience of the American people" expressed feelings universally shared throughout the United States. It would be even more appropriate, in view of the sickening evidence that has been brought forward by eyewitnesses and the profound impact and implications of these disclosures at home and abroad, for President Nixon personally to express his concern as chief of state and commander in chief of the armed forces.

More important than public statements, however, will be the diligence with which the government pursues its investigations not only into the events of March 16, 1968, at Song My but into the circumstances which kept the facts hidden for so long. Americans must beware of prejudging individual guilt, but enough is known already to require a complete public accounting and prosecution of those responsible—at all levels of authority.

It should not be forgotten that, unforgivable as it is, the apparent face-to-face shooting of civilians in a village street by American foot-soldiers took place in the context

of widespread slaughter of equally innocent civilians from a distance by air and artillery. Every war is terrible; and certainly the Second World War had more than its share of wholesale civilian destruction. But even more than most other modern wars, the Vietnam war has been particularly hard on civilians because of its essentially civil nature. At the time of the Song My incident, civilian casualties from all causes were running at the rate of 9,800 a month, according to official South Vietnamese sources.

Granting that the innocent suffer in all wars and that the Vietnamese on both sides have shown far less concern for human life than have U.S. forces, this country still needs to ask itself whether the ends it seeks in Vietnam justify the terrible cost in human suffering. And if the investigation into Song My bears out the present indications that an unconscionable atrocity has indeed taken place, it will only reinforce the deep-seated doubts of millions of Americans today that the stated goals of this war can ever be achieved when Americans can be reduced to such bestiality and American power results in indiscriminate destruction of the communities of the very people in South Vietnam whom we are trying to protect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Germ-War Gamble

President Nixon's complete renunciation of germ warfare stands unique in history as a voluntary act of unilateral disarmament. The risk should not be underestimated, either in America or the rest of the free world, whose safety depends on American preparedness. The gamble is all the greater at a time when Russia is steadily increasing its superiority in conventional arms and has achieved nuclear parity. America would never have used biological weapons first, but its ability to retaliate was an effective deterrent.

America and all other Western countries are cutting their armed forces, but without any reciprocity from the Warsaw Pact. Will Russia reciprocate on the clear-cut issue of biological warfare?

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

### On Nonproliferation

The ratification of the nonproliferation treaty by the United States and Moscow is a selfish gesture. Their own arsenals are in no way limited by the agreement and it was upon the insistence of third powers and of their own allies that they had to insert in the preamble to the treaty a promise to end the nuclear arms race as soon as possible and to work for general and complete disarmament.

The opening of the Soviet-American SALT talks in Helsinki may pass for a beginning of execution of that promise. Anyway, it is not surprising that the treaty aroused such sharp criticisms all over the world and that its scope, in the final analysis, remains limited.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

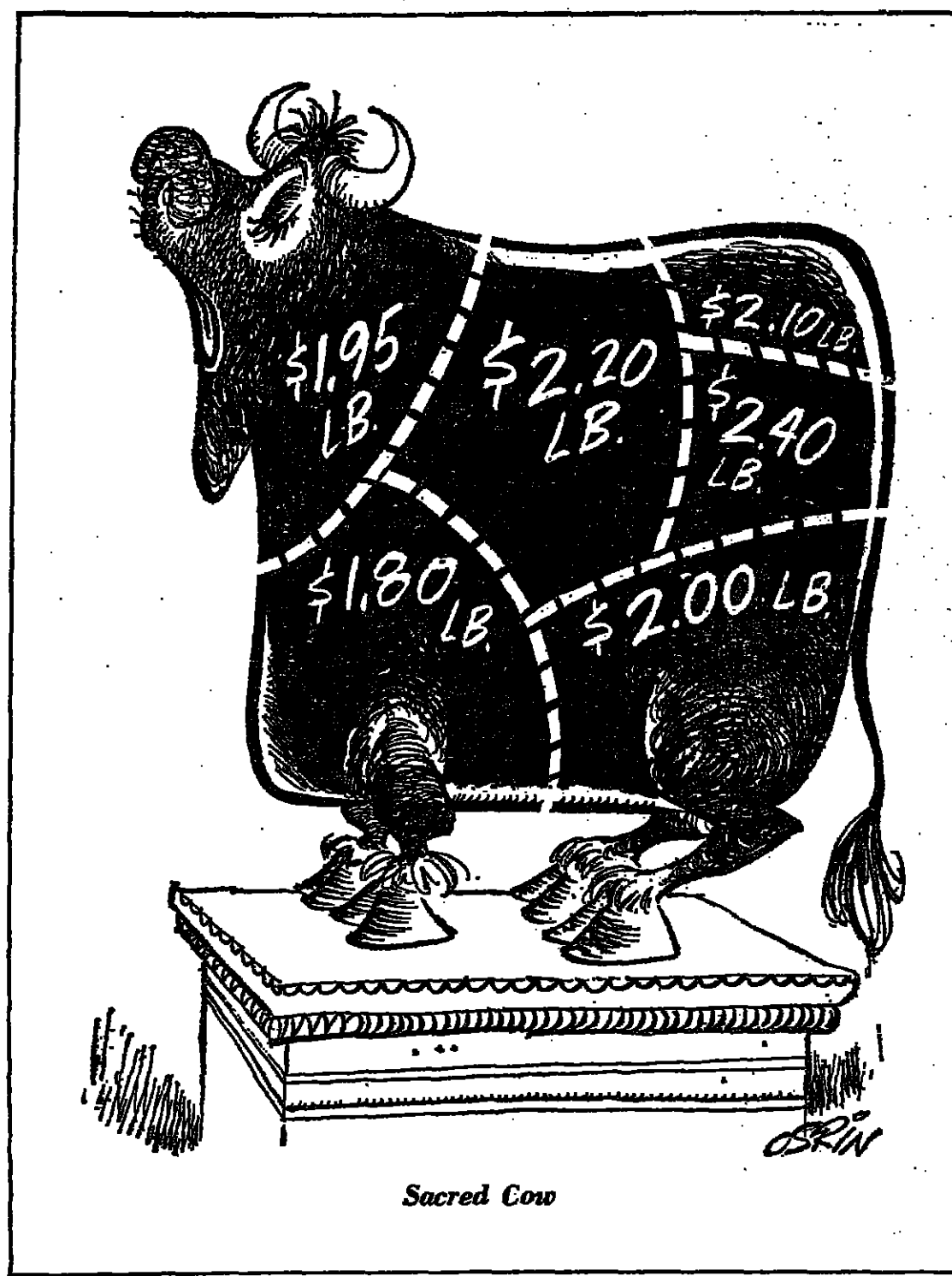
Nov. 23, 1894

BERLIN—Princess Bismarck died at half past five this morning at Varzin. She passed away in the arms of Prince Bismarck, her famous husband. Princess Bismarck retained her faculties almost until the last, being conscious up to fifteen minutes before death actually occurred. The actual cause of death was dropsy. The funeral will take place in Schoenhauzen where a magnificent family vault has been erected. The Emperor sent a telegram of condolence and will be at the funeral.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 23, 1919

WASHINGTON—The United States government will act today to save the people from the calamity of fuel famine in the dead of winter. To solve this most desperate economic problem, it will have to put down the greatest industrial strike in the history of the country. The employment of every federal power, including the great war powers, will be necessary. They will be used. Attorney General Palmer is expected to return to Washington to take command of the government campaign.



## The Missing Envoy

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM—It is idiosyncratic that the United States has no ambassador in Sweden because we do not like the way Stockholm plays footy with North Vietnam. America has been without an envoy here since January; nor is there any hint the cold shoulder treatment will end.

Olaf Palme, the astonishingly young-looking new prime minister, observes that this is "impractical." He says: "It is Washington really wants to explain where we are wrong, there should be someone here to do the explaining."

And even opponents of Palme's Social Democratic regime echo his ironic view that "clearly America has withheld an ambassador simply because it disapproves of our government since, after all, you have envoys in Greece, South Africa, Spain and Bulgaria, whose policies you don't always admire."

It is folly for Washington to convey the impression anywhere—above all to essentially friendly Sweden—that we only send ambassadors to countries we like. Precisely that muddle-headed approach prevented us from recognizing Fehling a generation ago and isolated us from Moscow 17 years. The place to have envoys is, if anything, in capitals with which one is having trouble.

### Tricky Game

All this having been said, there is no doubt that Palme has been playing a tricky game on Vietnam which has the advantage here of attracting young left-wing voters from the sagging Communist party. Vietnam involves no Swedish interests and is a handy political token.

It is notable that Stockholm discreetly sticks to traditional non-alignment on other wars such as Nigeria-Biafra and the Middle East. Swedish pilots flying for Biafra have been officially soiled and the government favors international peace-making efforts. Likewise, it keeps mum on the Arab-Israeli dispute, claiming it doesn't wish to embarrass UN mediation by Ambassador Jarring, a Swedish diplomat. But no holds are barred on Vietnam.

Palme acknowledges: "We realize the wish of the United States was to go to Vietnam to promote democracy and social progress but your fate has been to become a remnant of the old colonial system. That is the tragedy. We have genuine sympathy and there is real concern for the vision explained by Carl Sandburg, a Swedish-American, who wrote 'The people, yes.' It is part of our vision too."

Palme claims that Sweden developed its present view of U.S. policy when the bombing of North Vietnam started in 1965 but that once this stopped official criticism here subsided. However, "issues" arose which kept the temporary high-level Swedish harboring of American military deserters and Stockholm's recognition of Hanoi.

"According to our laws and traditions, we must accept these deserters," the prime minister insists, "just as we took in French deserters during the Algerian war of the 1950s. Actually the United States has a similar law. And we always recognize any government controlling its territory. We had only held back on Hanoi in order to serve as an intermediary for Washington. Until 1968 we occasionally trans-

mitted messages between you and the North Vietnamese through Warsaw and Algiers.

"But all along we said that once negotiations began and we were no longer needed as intermediaries, we would recognize Hanoi." Palme professes surprise at the American reaction to this and to the promise of Swedish aid for North Vietnam.

### Necessary to Agree?

The problem undoubtedly casts a shadow over U.S.-Swedish relationships. Palme insists: "We have been careful about giving concrete advice but you can't expect us to say: 'War in Vietnam is all right; we are for it.' Is it necessary to friendship for a small country to agree with all your foreign policy just because you are enormously powerful?"

Palme expresses these views with cogency and an air of conviction. Nevertheless, his opponents complain the Social Democrats departed from normal Swedish neutrality to beat this drum because it was an inexpensive way of cultivating the left. Even Arne Gjelser, respected Social Democratic president of Sweden's Labor Union Federation, growls: "Some of the government people have talked too much on Vietnam."

One cannot impugn Sweden's policy because it derives from a wish to court popular support. In a democracy, one must denounce a moral stand simply for being politically convenient, one shouldn't complain. The important thing from Washington's viewpoint is that something be done to improve the U.S. position here. The first step must be to name an ambassador.

## Folly in the Philippines

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Did you know that the United States, in the event of an armed attack on the Philippines, would be committed for more explicitly than it ever was to anything in Vietnam to a pledge that the attack "would be instantly repelled"?

You probably didn't, and neither, apparently, did many of the members of the Senate Subcommittee on American Security Commitments Abroad. The pledge is not contained either in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization or the Philippine-American Mutual Defense Treaty, which the Senate ratified. Both of these require U.S. United States to help the Philippines only "in accordance with its constitutional processes."

The senators—along with the press and the public it is supposed to inform—just weren't looking or listening hard enough. First President Eisenhower in 1958, then President Johnson in 1964, publicly used the "instantly repel" language in joint communications with Philippine leaders. In between, it was formally included in a memorandum of agreement between the American ambassador and the Philippines foreign secretary.

### Direct Conflict

Nevertheless, this obvious brazening of the American commitment to the Philippines was undertaken without any reference to Congress and despite its direct conflict with the formal treaty obligations. That suggests the extent to which American military-foreign policy has taken on a bureaucratic life of its own in the years of the nation's emergence into world-power status.

Nor, in the case of the Philippines, can the defense be raised that the sweeping "instantly repel" guarantee was a justifiable price to pay for Philippine cooperation.

The subcommittee was informed by the State Department that this guarantee originally was made by John Foster Dulles in 1954 to help persuade the Philippines to sign the SEATO treaty. That treaty not only spoke of "constitutional processes" but since the Philippines later agreed publicly with the United States that the war in Vietnam was being fought in accordance with the SEATO treaty, it should have obligated them to participate in the war.

In fact, despite his own ritual repetition of the "instantly repel" pledge, and despite more than a billion dollars spent in two decades in the Philippines, President Johnson ultimately had to hire a Filipino construction battalion to go to Vietnam at a cost to the United States of about \$39 million.

But this is only one part of the almost incredible tale unfolded in the subcommittee hearing, the record of which was published last week. It was disclosed, for instance, that the United States had delivered 22 F-5 jet fighters to the Philippines (and in 1969 is providing 31.3 percent of their operating costs). This led to the following black comedy:

Sen. Stuart Symington: "Who would attack the Philippines from the air?"

Gen. Francis Gideon: "The principal current threats are the CHICOM [People's Republic of China Communist] Air Force and the U.S.S.R."

Sen. Symington: "Where would the Soviet planes come from?"

Gen. Gideon: "Well, there are some five or six bases, perhaps more, north of China, which are in range."

### Ancient Planes

Sen. Symington then established that these bases were some thousands of miles from the Philippines, and that the Soviet planes available were ancient Bear turbo-prop, comparable to the obsolete American B-36.

Sen. Symington: "What would you do as they went by places like Okinawa, were at them?"

To wipe us out they would also have to wipe out Okinawa... and the Chinese Air Force on Formosa, and all our carrier planes. I am saying this half in levity, but half seriously, because what is breaking the back of the American taxpayers are the drummed-up false dangers."

Moreover, the testimony showed, when the United States tried to stop supplying "consumables" (operating and maintenance equipment like gasoline, tires and clothing) to the Philippine armed forces some years ago, the Philippine Congress simply refused to buy this equipment, with the result that "the activities of the Philippine armed forces were virtually at a standstill." Whereupon, at a cost of almost \$10 million since then, the Pentagon went back to buying the Philippines military consumables (including \$1.4 million in ammunition last year), a program it is only now planning to "phase down."

Will someone please save us from ourselves?

## Institutions at War

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At first glance, there would seem to be no connection between such events of the past week as Spiro T. Agnew's broadside against the press, the "disruptive demonstration" by a group of students in a Harvard dean's office, the Senate vote rejecting Clement Haynsworth for the Supreme Court and the quarrel between a congressional committee and the Air Force over the firing of auditor A. Ernest Fitzgerald.

But all of these events are part of that contemporary phenomenon—the crisis of the institution. Or, to put it a little more plainly, they represent the new popularity of doing your thing by overhauling, undermining, remodeling or, if necessary, abolishing the old. The image finds expression chiefly through confrontations, designed to disrupt the work, routines or to challenge the power relationships within and between these institutions.

### Internal Rebellion

One set of confrontations involves the internal rebellion of the lower echelons against their superiors. The pope's problems with his bishops and priests, the college president's typically unhappy dealings with junior faculty and students, the secretary of state's touchy negotiations with the Foreign Service officers—all these are part of the same pattern of bureaucratic insurrection.

We also have a second kind of confrontation—the collision of institutions with each other. When a President, who campaigned against the Supreme Court, is stepped down by the Senate on his choice for the court; when the court, impartial as always, rebukes the administration for its handling of school desegregation and Congress for its handling of Adam Clayton Powell; when the universities empty their campuses to provide pickets against the government and the government cuts back on research grants to the universities; when the foundations go into politics and the politicians tighten up the tax exemptions on the foundations; and especially when the editors of The New York Times and The Washington Post, who enjoy the constitutional and probably the divine right to second-guess everybody, find themselves being second-

guessed by the Vice-President, of all people, then it is easy to conclude that things are getting out of hand.

If every institution in this country has to fight a civil war against its own proletariat at the same time it is defending itself against outside attacks from outside, the result really may be a national collapse. But there is another possibility that ought to be mentioned, if only because Thanksgiving inaugurates what is supposed to be the season of cheer.

It may be that these institutions will turn from mutual destruction to self-improvement. A President who gained office at the expense of the Supreme Court may think about having his attorney general defend the Constitution, instead of looking for excuses to evade it. A Congress anxious to improve the ethical standards of the judiciary may begin to think a bit about its own conflict-of-interest code.

Universities that can provide a dozen solutions for every ill of the society may begin to solve the problems of their own governance. And even the press, which knows how everything else ought to work, may take a critical look at its own performance.

### Too Tempting

It probably won't happen, simply because it is so tempting for everyone to do as Spiro Agnew does and mind the other guy's business.

But there was one event last week that offered a ray of hope. The McGovern Commission report on Democratic party reform. Here were some Democratic politicians assigned to do something about the way Democrats nominate their presidential candidates. And, wonder of wonders, they did not come up with a report blaming the party's problems on television, the police, ill-informed voters or even the military-industrial complex. Nor did they, as party leaders, tell the critics within their ranks—some of whom had staged a rather "disruptive demonstration" at last year's convention—to get lost.

They actually came up with proposals for improving Democratic presidential nominating procedures, just as they were supposed to do. Goodness only knows where that sort of precedent might lead.

## Letters

### Moral Outrage

Now that the Vietnam war is unpopular and probably—hopefully—drawing to an end, now at last come the universities to clean up the moral quality of American actions. Anthony Lewis, in reviewing the latest stories of American atrocities in Vietnam (Nov. 22-23), has finally come to ask the question: "...how can America ever be the same?"

There are many Americans who have agonized over this phony war since its very inception. (Lewis: "When a President takes us into war by stealth, when he orders more bombs dropped on a small agricultural country than fell on Europe in World War II...") Many have marched and fought against this war for over six years, and until recently we were called "Commie sympathizers," liars and kooks.

But we long ago read the daily horror reports in The New York Times dispatches of such sharp-eyed and sensitive reporters as Homer Bigart, Malcolm Browne, David Halberstam, Neil Sheehan and others, and we were horrified at the brutality, the cruel "agroville" program that wiped out supposed "VC" strongholds and put hundreds of thousands of villagers in concentration camps, the cynical demoralization of the whole of Vietnamese life (girls supporting large families by working as prostitutes), not to mention the defoliation of crops and forests, the bombing of clearly marked hospitals and numerous bombing "errors," the wiring together of prisoners by their cheeks, the front-page photo of the shooting of a "VC" suspect by the Saigon police chief, and hundreds of other "little, ordinary" incidents of war.

There are Mr. Lewis and others (even Wicker and Reston) finally wondering about the damage to America's soul. And yet even in this much too late understanding there is a sad cynical twist, for in asking "What are we doing to ourselves?" Mr. Lewis turns his newly worried eyes away from the tortured and maimed people of Vietnam and looks at him dead to worry only about the

effect of the murder on the murderer and his friends' opinions of him, as if genuine moral outrage were a matter of lost popularity polls, a miscalculated bit of ineffectuality, or a public relations blunder.

AUSTIN ST. AUB.

### 'Silenced Majority'

I read with interest your account of the November anti-war protests in the United States and abroad. It did not surprise me that Ankara was not mentioned in your roundup of overseas demonstrations because protest was muzzled here. I believe this should be brought to your attention and that of your readers.

In October about 30 Americans held a peaceful vigil on the U.S. Embassy grounds. This month, wanting to conduct silent one-hour vigils on Nov. 14 and 15, the group was informed that Ambassador William Handley would order the gates of the embassy to be blocked and only persons having "official" business would be permitted to enter. This would force the vigilants onto Turkish soil and there was no time for them to get a permit to assemble there.

The First Amendment guarantees the right of people to peacefully assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. All American citizens in Ankara have been denied that right in a most high-handed manner. It is astonishing that the opinions of American citizens should be examined and that on the basis of those opinions they should be denied peaceful access to their own embassy.

We don't know whether Mr. Handley's decisions are made in Washington or in Ankara, but he shows such a profound lack of knowledge or concern about the American character that he cannot be a very useful servant of the United States.

We don't want to become part of a silenced majority.

Mrs. JOANNA S. ARNOW.

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Bedded Generals: Sir Michael Redgrave, left, and Sir Laurence Olivier

PARIS MOVIES

Slightly Tardy War Message

omas Quinn Curtiss  
—The relentless cam-  
n to make the world  
democracy in Europe  
1914 and 1918 was not  
a task that its con-men  
1. That is the slightly  
message of "Oh! What  
War!" (at the Arlequin  
Paramount-Elysees in  
Bikely ironic and  
with a wistful nostalgia  
are innocent age, it is a  
of gorgeous hues and  
reep, often devastatingly  
Its purpose is to make  
remember and young  
are.

he screen it has been  
med from a studio revue  
enormous extravaganza  
ovides a full-scale pan-  
of the holocaust from  
d chambers to "no man's  
It begins on Brighton's  
strand in the summer of  
1914 the crowds clamoring

to gain admittance to a car-  
nival booth. The spectacle inside  
is the war in which many mem-  
bers of the audience come to  
play a part. As in the original,  
the jilting sentimental airs of  
those days compose the musical  
score and the era's pat slogans,  
deceptive headlines, preposterous  
imbecility and incredible  
slaughter serve as the stuff for  
satirical sketches.

An amazing array of knight-  
ed actors impersonate the war-  
lords, with Sir Laurence Olivier  
as Sir John French, Sir John  
Gielgud as Von Berchthold, Sir  
Ralph Richardson as Sir Edward  
Grey, Sir Michael Redgrave as  
Sir Henry Wilson and Sir John  
Clemens as Von Moltke. John  
Mills is deserving of a title for  
his cartoon of Sir Douglas Haig  
whose catastrophic strategy  
fired by his zeal to win—"God  
give us victory before the Amer-  
icans arrive," he prays—well  
the casualty lists to astronomical  
proportions. The snobbery,  
blind stupidity, back-biting in  
high places, are drawn with  
sharp malice.

Representing the lower classes  
is the Smith family, symbol of  
England's backbone and endur-  
ance. Five Smiths come out  
to die on the muddy field of  
honor, Corin Redgrave, Peter  
Shelley, Colin Farrell, Maurice

Roeves and Kim Smith, all ex-  
cellent, as the wide-eyed boys  
who answer their country's call.

The top-level conferences in  
the Brighton resort palace are  
often mannered in their war-  
work stylization, but the vast  
spectacle cuts across the whole  
background of the war, jumping  
vividly from the home front to  
the trenches and from field  
hospital and fatigue camp to the  
forward lines—where on Christ-  
mas Eve, German and British  
soldiers fraternize. The period  
atmosphere is strikingly recreat-  
ed in countless episodes: from  
that in which Maggie Smith  
sings "I'll Make A Man of  
Any One of You" to recruits in  
a music-hall to that in which  
Vanessa Redgrave as a war-  
hating suffragette is threatened  
with mob violence while deliver-  
ing a soap-box lecture.

It is not that blowing the  
whistle on war-mongers is obso-  
lete, but that the film's pacifism  
is definitely that of the between-  
the-wars variety. The Great  
War has bred so many other  
conflicts that today it has a far-  
away aspect. This protest then  
is indirect.

Richard Attenborough, in  
making his directorial debut, has  
given us a motion picture of  
exceptional quality, combining  
sardonic wit with a shatter-  
ing mass-faced drama of war's  
harvest.

John Taras: Reforming the Opéra Ballet

By David Stevens  
PARIS, Nov. 27.—There is  
something deceptively  
casual about the way John  
Taras happened to come to Pa-  
ris as the ballet master of the  
Opéra this fall.

"I was in Venice last spring  
doing one of my ballets with the  
London Festival Ballet, and I  
read in one of the Paris papers  
that I was being considered,"  
he recalled after a rehearsal  
yesterday. "That was the first  
I'd heard about it, and I decided  
to stop in Paris on the way  
back to New York. I went to  
see André Chénouard (then  
acting administrator of the  
Opéra) and the first thing he  
said was, 'Ah, I know why  
you're here.'"

As it turned out, he was under  
consideration, and by September  
he was back in Paris with a  
one-year contract and a ton of  
work to do. First he had to  
prepare two programs for the  
short season the ballet gave at  
the Palais des Sports, then an-  
other for the troupe's young  
soloists to perform this week  
during the International Dance  
Festival at the Théâtre des  
Champs-Élysées.

Finally, he is preparing the  
repertory the company is taking  
to Moscow after Christmas as  
part of the cultural exchange  
that is bringing the Bolshoi  
Opera here to play five weeks  
at the Opéra. The repertory  
for the trip includes two full-  
length productions of recent  
vintage—Roland Petit's "Notre-  
Dame de Paris" and Michel  
Decombes's version of "Cop-  
pelia"—and two programs of  
shorter pieces.

"I'm responsible for making  
it look good," he said. "It's not  
what I would choose. But the  
Russians have something to say  
about it and they didn't want  
any of the Béjart ballets, for  
instance."

Taras, a quiet New Yorker  
whose boyish face belies his  
50 years, seems to have all the  
qualifications the Paris job de-  
mands—experience, a talent for  
remembering other people's bal-  
lets, the willingness to live on  
a challenge, and a place to live.

The experience is that for  
most of his life he has been  
somebody's ballet master, for  
the last ten years with George  
Balanchine's New York City  
Ballet—not only keeping that  
great company in shape but  
acting as Balanchine's ambas-  
sador plenipotentiary to the

rest of the dance world ("I  
figured out I have worked with  
34 different companies.")

The place to live is a pied-à-  
terre near Luxembourg Gardens  
that he bought in 1953, when  
he was ballet master for the  
Marquis de Cuevas company.  
"It's not for everybody—five  
floors up and no elevator—but  
if I had to live in a hotel I'd  
never make it."

As to the challenge, Taras  
has no illusions.

"The problem is not the  
dancers," he said. "They are  
good, willing to work and well-  
trained. One trouble is that  
nothing stays active in the re-  
pertory; they do a production  
and drop it. I want to enlarge

the repertory, it's not demand-  
ing enough. They have a re-  
pertory, but it's in the store-  
house. Fortunately I know  
most of them, so we can get  
them out of the storehouse—  
things like Balanchine's 'Apollo'  
and 'Concerto Barocco' that  
were done years ago and forgot-  
ten."

One step in that direction will  
come after the Russian trip,  
with a program, planned for  
March, that includes Balan-  
chine's "Serenade" and "Palais  
de Cristal" and Taras's own  
"Piège de Lumière."

Another problem, he felt, is  
a limited classical background  
of many French dancers. "You  
know, some of the dancers do-

ing 'Les Sylphides' at the  
Champs-Élysées this week had  
never seen it before, let alone  
danced in it. They had to  
learn it in three weeks—that's  
faster than they are used to."

He also hopes to get more  
rehearsal time, which might be  
a neat trick in what looks like  
an austere year at the Opéra.

"In New York, we have what  
amounts to an eight-hour day.  
Here there are four 2 1/2-hour  
rehearsal periods a week, and  
just maintaining yourself takes  
more time than that," he said.

Still, he seems to be getting  
results, and the program at the  
Champs-Élysées proves that he  
has some good young dancers.

After one of the performances  
of "Swan Lake" at the Palais  
des Sports, one of the Paris  
dance critics noted the "re-

markable cohesion" of the corps  
—not a notable characteristic of  
the company in recent years.

"Is this due already to Mr.  
John Taras?" he added.



John Taras: At Rehearsal

Versatile, Young Pianists Perform in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Among the  
highlights of an extraordi-  
nary fall concert season here  
have been the appearances in  
the last few days of two of the  
leading pianists of the young-  
er generation—or of any gen-  
eration for that matter—Mar-  
tha Argerich and Christoph  
Eschenbach.

Miss Argerich played the  
Third Concerto in an all-Pro-  
kofiev program with the Or-  
chestre National under Claudio  
Abbado and, as expected, showed  
the astonishing precision,  
strength and flamboyant tem-  
perament that the work de-  
mands. Less expected, perhaps,

yet just as essential, was her  
projection of the tender and  
melancholy lyricism that un-  
derlies the surface brilliance.

Mr. Eschenbach, who has al-  
ready shown himself here as a  
gifted Mozartian and more  
recently as a passionate ad-  
vocate of Hans Werner Henze's  
Second Concerto, written for  
him, turned his attention this  
time to the Beethoven Fifth  
with the Orchestre de Paris un-  
der Kyril Kondrashin. Mr. Es-  
chenbach, who is very slight of  
build, rarely attempts to over-  
power his instrument, and he  
worked within a limited but  
carefully judged dynamic scale  
to produce a performance that

nice balanced drama and  
classical structure.

Happily, these two perfor-  
mances formed part of pro-  
grams that were interesting  
throughout. Mr. Abbado, like  
Miss Argerich still in his mid-  
twenties, conducted a rich per-  
formance of the "Romeo and  
Juliet" ballet suite and closed  
with an exciting reading of  
Prokofiev's forbidding Third  
Symphony—a performance that  
suggests the conductor would  
be an excellent interpreter of  
"The Angel of Fire," the opera  
from which the composer drew  
the musical material for this  
symphony.

Mr. Kondrashin closed his  
program with Mahler's First  
Symphony, a performance that  
showed the Russian conductor  
and the French orchestra com-  
pletely at one with the music,  
and which justly earned them  
an ovation.

—DAVID STEVENS.

Arts Agenda

The Philharmonia Hungarica,  
the orchestra formed largely by  
refugees from the 1956 uprising  
in Hungary and based in West  
Germany, plans to play all 104  
Haydn symphonies in concerts  
during the next three years  
under the conducting of Antal  
Dorati. There also are plans  
for the orchestra to record 52  
of the symphonies.

Wiesbaden and Karlsruhe, and  
on Dec. 30 the Frankfurt Opera  
will mount its second postwar  
production, this time with Anja  
Silja in the title role, Christoph  
von Dohnanyi conducting, Ru-  
dolf Noelle staging and  
Jürgen Rose as designer.

The Frankfurt company will  
accompany this by a revival  
early in January of the late  
Wieland Wagner's staging of  
Berg's "Wozzeck," with Anja  
Silja as Marie and Gerd  
Nienstedt (who sings Dr. Schön-  
en) in the title part. New  
productions of "Wozzeck"  
are also planned this season at  
La Scala, in March under  
Claudio Abbado's musical lead-  
ership, and in Munich, with  
Carlos Kleiber conducting.

Isn't Man Made From Clay?

By Gloria Emerson

PARIS, Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
For most of his long life,  
Freud refused to sit  
for portrait or sculpture. He  
in the process tedious  
waste of time.

He relaxed the rule once for  
pope named Oscar Ne-  
Now, 38 years after the  
veeting, a large statue  
the result of several  
is to go on public ex-  
hibition in London.

It shows the founder of  
analysis seated, elbows  
d hands on hips, the  
face looking harsh but  
4, with the head tilted  
It is a cast of a  
figure of Freud that  
made from sketches in  
his saw Freud in

statue will be in bronze  
not nine feet tall, in-  
the base. It is believed  
at no other statue of  
tand in any other city  
world. The London site  
angular patch of ground  
a Swiss Cottage under-  
station.

mon's studio the sculp-  
tured softly, and almost  
f how he met Freud.  
and Opposed Idea.

1 was living in Vienna  
Dr. Paul Federl, a  
pupil of Freud who  
years tried to per-  
he founder of psycho-  
to let an artist por-  
heard of the sculp-  
tured through one of his  
The two men met  
old the 18-year-old, un-  
sculptor how much he  
Freud to sit and how  
to the idea Freud was  
living in Brussels in  
a year Freud was 75—  
Nemón asked me to  
y come to Vienna,"  
said. "He told me that  
Freud had consented to  
see him."

Freud warned the sculptor:  
come back without any-  
thing.

sons, Nemón took a  
Freud's summer house  
sunk into the city.  
terred his constitution  
d Freud stood up. He  
sitting at his desk,"  
said. "Freud stood quite  
I bowed. He said,  
ern told me that you  
see me..." I said yes,  
n Freud said in an un-  
ing way. "Well, have  
I come."

I still remember his  
and confusion at that  
The room was half  
Freud suggested they go  
the garden, where he  
at photographs of Ne-  
sculptures which had  
ided to him.

I looked at them, with-  
real interest. I was  
sketch. But when I  
his heard my one pen-  
Nemón said.

I was allowed to return  
day—for another five  
This time he ap-

peared with a clay head of  
Freud that he had worked on  
nearly all night. Its face was  
mashed because in the taxi  
ride the head had toppled over.  
"Freud sat in a wooden chair  
in the garden while I started  
to redo the head," the sculptor  
said. He remembers how "silent  
and tired" Freud was during  
the few minutes he posed.

"I was feeling exhausted  
from the tension but gradually  
Freud became more interested.  
He had finally agreed to sit for  
me. And the first conversa-  
tion started began with the  
words: 'I suppose you know  
that yours is the oldest profes-  
sion in the world.'"

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French francs	5.573875
German marks	3.690
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	626.16
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Norwegian crowns	7.143
Portuguese escudos	20.50
Spanish pesetas	70.00
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	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	123.8	123.8	123.6	123.3
Brussels	92.63	91.81	92.29	91.38
Frankfurt	176.86	176.86	177.54	176.3
London 30	326.8	325.0	326.1	325.2
London 500	150.18	149.29	150.73	149.08
Paris	121.2	120.5	121.0	120.2
Sydney	502.94	502.94	503.17	502.50
Tokyo 1st	188.97	188.97	189.57	188.73
Tokyo 2nd	220.86	221.57	222.85	221.83
Zurich	252.3	250.8	252.7	251.0

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## STOL Named Arava

### First All-Israeli Jet Plane Taken on Its Maiden Flight

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (NYT)—The first jet plane designed, engineered and produced in Israel made its maiden flight today at Lydda airport.

Officials of the Israel Aircraft Industry said the Arava, a rugged high-winged jet transport, flew satisfactorily for 40 minutes.

Three years in development, the Arava is a short takeoff and landing (STOL) aircraft intended for many roles in the commercial and military fields.

Its development has national security implications, representing a major step toward the ultimate domestic production of fighter aircraft.

Israel officials do not speak in terms of domestic fighter production and even those Israelis who do envision only long-term concepts.

**Independent Role**

But the intensive efforts that have been made since the 1967 war to develop a vigorous aviation industry are considered to be leading inevitably to an independent role in this field such as Sweden enjoys.

Today's long-awaited flight was termed a "technical" effort.

An official of the company declined to answer production and marketing questions, saying that he preferred to wait until the first "formal" flight in about a month.

The Arava, named for the flat, desolate land of the eastern Negev, is intended for export as well as for domestic use.

It was designed as a flexible transport to provide service to areas unapproachable by most existing aircraft. It will be offered also as a feeder line plane with a passenger capacity of 23 to 25 persons.

Using twin turbo-prop Pratt and Whitney engines imported from Canada, the Arava can take off and land within 500 feet, or the length of two football fields.

It will fly at a maximum speed of 209 miles an hour and at a maximum ceiling of 23,000 feet.

IAI officials have said it will fly 300 miles without refueling and can be used in ambulance work (carrying 12 stretchers and attendants), agricultural spraying, supply dropping, troop and paratrooper transport, bush and alpine operations, fire fighting and vehicle transport—it can carry a jeep.

**Other Models**

The IAI is also involved in the production of the Puma Magister and the Jet Commander executive models.

The Puma Magister is a jet trainer built under French license and with imported engines. Last January, a subsidiary of Turbomeca of France was opened in the Israeli town of Beit Shimon to build Magister engines.

The Jet Commander was purchased in its entirety from Rockwell-Standard, a U.S. company that had been ordered to divest itself of the operation to merge with North American Aviation a few years ago. Two Commanders, a IAI's Lydda plant at present.

Israel aircraft leaders hope to compete eventually in the U.S. and other markets on the basis of lower costs. Engineering man-hours are computed at about \$5 an hour in Israel compared with \$20 an hour in the United States.

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 27, 1969

	High	Low	Last	Chg
2700 Yr Bear	7.50	7.25	7.30	+25
Oil & Gas	5.00	5.00	5.00	+25
600 Can Pac	12.50	12.50	12.75	+25
300 Can C	3.25	3.00	3.00	+10
11500 City	1.25	1.25	1.25	+25
6000 Nat Petro	3.75	3.50	3.75	+25

### International Bonds Traded in I

	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amex 4-1/2-70	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Amex 5-1/2-70	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	
Amex 6-1/2-70	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	
Amex 7-1/2-70	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	
Amex 8-1/2-70	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
Amex 9-1/2-70	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	
Amex 10-1/2-70	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
Amex 11-1/2-70	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	
Amex 12-1/2-70	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	
Amex 13-1/2-70	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	
Amex 14-1/2-70	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	
Amex 15-1/2-70	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	
Amex 16-1/2-70	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	
Amex 17-1/2-70	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	
Amex 18-1/2-70	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	
Amex 19-1/2-70	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Amex 20-1/2-70	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Amex 21-1/2-70	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Amex 22-1/2-70	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Amex 23-1/2-70	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
Amex 24-1/2-70	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Amex 25-1/2-70	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	
Amex 26-1/2-70	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Amex 27-1/2-70	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Amex 28-1/2-70	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
Amex 29-1/2-70	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Amex 30-1/2-70	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	
Amex 31-1/2-70	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Amex 32-1/2-70	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	
Amex 33-1/2-70	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Amex 34-1/2-70	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Amex 35-1/2-70	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	
Amex 36-1/2-70	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	
Amex 37-1/2-70	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	
Amex 38-1/2-70	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	
Amex 39-1/2-70	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	
Amex 40-1/2-70	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	
Amex 41-1/2-70	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	
Amex 42-1/2-70	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	
Amex 43-1/2-70	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
Amex 44-1/2-70	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	
Amex 45-1/2-70	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	
Amex 46-1/2-70	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	
Amex 47-1/2-70	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	
Amex 48-1/2-70	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	
Amex 49-1/2-70	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	
Amex 50-1/2-70	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	
Amex 51-1/2-70	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	
Amex 52-1/2-70	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	
Amex 53-1/2-70	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	
Amex 54-1/2-70	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	
Amex 55-1/2-70	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	
Amex 56-1/2-70	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	
Amex 57-1/2-70	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	
Amex 58-1/2-70	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	
Amex 59-1/2-70	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	
Amex 60-1/2-70	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	
Amex 61-1/2-70	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	
Amex 62-1/2-70	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	
Amex 63-1/2-70	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	
Amex 64-1/2-70	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	
Amex 65-1/2-70	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	
Amex 66-1/2-70	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	
Amex 67-1/2-70	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	
Amex 68-1/2-70	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	
Amex 69-1/2-70	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	
Amex 70-1/2-70	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	
Amex 71-1/2-70	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	
Amex 72-1/2-70	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	
Amex 73-1/2-70	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	
Amex 74-1/2-70	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	
Amex 75-1/2-70	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	
Amex 76-1/2-70	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	
Amex 77-1/2-70	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	
Amex 78-1/2-70	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	
Amex 79-1/2-70	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	
Amex 80-1/2-70	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	
Amex 81-1/2-70	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	
Amex 82-1/2-70	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	
Amex 83-1/2-70	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	
Amex 84-1/2-70	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	
Amex 85-1/2-70	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	
Amex 86-1/2-70	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	
Amex 87-1/2-70	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	
Amex 88-1/2-70	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	
Amex 89-1/2-70	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	
Amex 90-1/2-70	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	
Amex 91-1/2-70	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	
Amex 92-1/2-70	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	
Amex 93-1/2-70	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	
Amex 94-1/2-70	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	
Amex 95-1/2-70	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	
Amex 96-1/2-70	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	
Amex 97-1/2-70	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	
Amex 98-1/2-70	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	
Amex 99-1/2-70	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	
Amex 100-1/2-70	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	
Amex 101-1/2-70	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	
Amex 102-1/2-70	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	
Amex 103-1/2-70	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	
Amex 104-1/2-70	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	
Amex 105-1/2-70	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	
Amex 106-1/2-70	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	
Amex 107-1/2-70	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	
Amex 108-1/2-70	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	
Amex 109-1/2-70	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	
Amex 110-1/2-70	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	
Amex 111-1/2-70	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	
Amex 112-1/2-70	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	
Amex 113-1/2-70	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	
Amex 114-1/2-70	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	
Amex 115-1/2-70	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	
Amex 116-1/2-70	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2	
Amex 117-1/2-70	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	
Amex 118-1/2-70	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	
Amex 119-1/2-70	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	
Amex 120-1/2-70	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2	
Amex 121-1/2-70	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2	
Amex 122-1/2-70	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2	
Amex 123-1/2-70	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	
Amex 124-1/2-70	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	
Amex 125-1/2-70	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	
Amex 126-1/2-70	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	
Amex 127-1/2-70	208 1/2	208 1/2	208 1/2	
Amex 128-1/2-70				





BANNED IN BRITAIN—Unions refuse to work at Tilbury container facilities.

### Government ers U.K. k Dispute

Urges Lifting  
ntainer Ship Ban

John M. Lee

N. Nov. 27 (NYT).—Baroness, Secretary of State for Transport and Civil Aviation, today urged the lifting of a ban on handling containers on the new Tilbury container terminal.

The government thus entered the dispute which has been raging since the summer over the refusal of dockworkers to handle containers at the new Tilbury terminal.

Imposed in March, the ban was a result of a dispute between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Associated Container Transporters' Union. The ban was lifted in May, but the dispute was not resolved.

Russell, chairman of the committee, said the government was not prepared to accept the union's demands for a 10 percent increase in wages and a 10 percent increase in overtime pay.

The government is now considering a new proposal for a settlement. The proposal would provide for a 5 percent increase in wages and a 5 percent increase in overtime pay.

The government is also considering a new proposal for a settlement. The proposal would provide for a 5 percent increase in wages and a 5 percent increase in overtime pay.

### Canadians Put Floor Under Potash Price

Repercussions Seen  
From Europe to Asia

By Edward Cowan

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 27 (NYT).—In a move that may have repercussions in the United States, Europe and Asia, the province of Saskatchewan today announced that it would sell potash mined after Jan. 1, 1970, for not less than \$18.75 a ton.

The price order, a companion measure to a mandatory production rationing plan announced last week, raises constitutional issues in Canada and may raise anti-trust questions in the United States.

Potash, or potassium oxide, a fertilizer ingredient used around the world, is an important industry in the state of New Mexico, where the supply is running out, and here in Saskatchewan, which has begun to exploit huge high-grade deposits, possibly the richest in the world.

A plunge in North American potash prices from \$22 a ton in 1968 is laid largely to the rapid expansion of the Saskatchewan industry, from three producers in 1968 to nine by 1970.

Three of the nine also mine potash in New Mexico. Three other U.S. companies have potash leases in Saskatchewan and are expected to sink mine shafts in the 1970s.

Saskatchewan producers generally favor the proposed production cutbacks but they are apprehensive about how the system will work. With 40 percent of capacity as a minimum, the provincial minister of natural resources has wide discretionary authority to tell each producer how much it may produce after Jan. 1.

The companies want to know their respective quotas before they say much about the plan.

"Strong Opposition"  
One company, Sylvite of Canada, whose mine will not start producing until 1970, has expressed "strong opposition" to a floor price because as a newcomer it feels it must compete on price to gain a share of the market.

Alexander C. Cameron, Saskatchewan's minister of natural resources, said in an interview that the price order applies to sales anywhere in the world. Some industry executives had wanted to be able to sell at lower prices outside North America.

Mr. Cameron denied that Saskatchewan's rationing and floor-price actions have been taken at the industry's behest. He said, however, that "the move Saskatchewan is taking now will be the salvation of New Mexico's potash industry. This will give them an umbrella. They'll gain \$6.75 a ton."

Mr. Cameron and Saskatchewan's Premier, W. Ross Thatcher, conferred in Santa Fe on Oct. 9 with Gov. David Cargo and industry representatives.

### GE Stock Draws Spotlight As Major Strike Continues

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—One of Wall Street's favorite nuggets of advice is "Don't sell on strike news."

And why not? The rationale of the investment community is that if a strike does occur in some company, the stock market often has discounted the development.

At present, the most prominent U.S. company on strike is General Electric, the country's largest producer of electrical equipment and a prominent factor in both electronics and atomic energy.

So how has GE's stock been doing and what is Wall Street saying about its prospects? The nationwide strike against GE, begun Oct. 27, involves a coalition of 13 unions representing 147,000 company employees.

Critical Points  
At the outset, the confrontation between GE and some of the nation's most powerful unions, observers said, could be long and bitter. Inherent in this situation were critical implications not only for next year's bargaining in the trucking and automobile industries, but also for the anti-inflation campaign being waged by the Nixon administration.

This year, the high for GE stock was 108 1/4. The closing market quotation before the strike started was 87. Yesterday, with the overall market suffering its 13th straight decline, the stock closed unchanged at 81. Last Friday, it had touched a new 1969 low of 80 1/2 before closing at 80 7/8.

Historical Swing  
During the last decade, the stock has shown fairly wide swings. As far back as 1959, GE shares traded at around their current market price.

Like many another blue-chip issue, GE fared better in the 1950s than during the 1960s. Between late 1951 and late 1953, for example, the shares quadrupled in value.

During the 1962 market break, GE sank as low as 54 1/4. Thereafter, it embarked upon an upswing and reached a high of 120 1/4 in the latter part of 1965.

One result of the current strike is that Wall Street has been lowering its estimates of 1969 earnings for the company, whose product lines range from household appliances and light bulbs to electric locomotives and atomic power plants.

Depressant Viewed  
Argus Research Corp. noted Nov. 11 that the strike "will severely depress fourth-quarter earnings."

### Holiday Closes U.S. Markets

All U. S. stock, commodity and foreign exchange markets were closed yesterday—Thanksgiving Day.

Canadian markets remained open as usual.

### ICI Reports Nine-Month Earnings Gain

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Special).—Imperial Chemical Industries reported today that after-tax profits rose 30 percent in the first nine months of this year, on a sales increase of 10.5 percent.

Both the profit and sales gains, however, represented reductions from first-half results, when profits showed a 26 percent jump over year-ago levels, and sales went up by 14 percent.

ICI nine-month group profits came to \$201.6 million, compared with \$169 million in the year-ago period. Group sales to third parties in the nine months rose to \$243 billion from the \$23 billion a year ago.

Of the sales total, \$118 billion was taken up by domestic markets, 7.3 percent more than in the year-ago period, while foreign sales jumped 14.5 percent to \$126 billion.

### Fed Adjustment Period Extended Into Mid-January

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board yesterday extended to Jan. 15 the adjustment period for making interest rate ceilings and reserve requirements effective for commercial banks issued by subsidiaries of banks.

The former effective date had been Dec. 4. The move important decision, relating to commercial paper issued by bank holding companies, remains to be made. Officials said there was no connection between the announcement of a delay in the less important regulation and the decision on the larger question.

The delay was granted in part because December is normally a month of heavy credit demand.

### National Energy Board Reports Canada Sees Oil, Gas Sales to U.S. Soaring

TORONTO, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Increases of eightfold in Canada's exports of oil to the United States and of tenfold for natural gas are projected by the National Energy Board in a new study of the energy outlook to 1990.

In a reversal of the usual forecasting problem, the board finds that the picture for selling oil to the United States in the near term, to 1975, is fuzzy but that the long-range prospect is very clear: The United States will have to import fuels in large volume to satisfy its energy needs. The near-term fuzziness arises from uncertainty as to when oil will start flowing southward from Alaska's North Slope fields, and how much will be forthcoming.

The Ottawa-based energy board, one of whose duties is to license energy exports, offered a mid-range estimate that the "opportunity" for Canadian oil sales in the United States would soar to 4 million barrels a day by 1990 from 500,000 in 1968.

Quota Question  
"Opportunity" was defined as half the difference between U.S. demand and domestic supply, including Alaska, and overseas imports. It was assumed that Washington would hold the latter to the present quota of 17.3 percent of total U.S. demand. But the board recognized that actual quotas may differ as a result of the Nixon administration's oil-import review, now approaching a conclusion.

Much of the tremendous surge in oil shipments from Canada would come after 1975, the energy board suggested. Its mid-range projection assumed production from Alaska's North Slope would rise from 1.2 million barrels a day in 1975 to 2.5 million in 1980, and then level off.

Production to 1990 from the "lower 48" states was projected at a constant 11 million barrels a day, just above last year's 10.6 million. Overall oil demand, the energy board predicted, using U.S. figures, would double by 1990 to 26 million barrels a day.

The energy board's figures give Canada 15 percent of the U.S. oil market in 1980, against 4 percent in 1968. Natural gas was projected to do equally well, surging to 15 percent of the market from 3 percent. Gas consumption in 1990 would be 5.4 trillion cubic feet, against 500 billion cubic feet now.

The energy board did not explicitly echo the threats of some independent Canadian oil producers that if the United States, already short of natural gas, wants to buy Canadian gas it will have to take Canadian oil also. But it did, however, use a phrase favored by the western Canadian oilmen: "continental energy policy."

### IT&T Method On Accounts, Stability Eyed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—The president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. and the counsel of a House Judiciary subcommittee disagreed yesterday over the financial stability of the huge conglomerate and the accounting methods it employs.

Antitrust subcommittee counsel Kenneth Harkins suggested IT & T's merger-prone management policies had caused a "deterioration" in the company's real financial position. He cited several methods used to measure financial stability and claimed all the companies acquired by IT & T posted declines in these areas after the merger.

IT & T chief Harold Geneen disagreed with Mr. Harkins' interpretations of the financial data. He stated that the company's condition has been improving steadily "and the market says so."

Mr. Harkins and subcommittee chairman Emanuel Celler, D.-N.Y., criticized IT & T's issuance in connection with acquisitions of preferred stock, whose dividends must be paid before those of common stock.

Mr. Geneen said the company's overall growth had strengthened both kinds of securities since there were more earnings to distribute. He contended the ratio of preferred to common stock "is not the test as to whether a company's position has improved or deteriorated."

Mr. Harkins also criticized IT & T's use of the "pooling of interests" accounting methods, which he said inflated the company's net income figures.

Mr. Geneen said IT & T used "generally accepted" accounting principles approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. He called its accounting procedures a "more accurate, more fair, sensible" method of figuring profits.

### France May Ease Ban On Investment Abroad

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The government may permit a certain number of new French investments abroad from next January if the present rate of improvement in the balance of payments continues, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here last night.

The finance minister, speaking at a business dinner, said these investments would be mainly directed to other Common Market countries.

Investment abroad by French firms has been blocked by the current exchange control system.

Exchange Controls  
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said France's exchange controls, imposed a year ago to block the outflow of currency, would be lifted when the country's short-term foreign debts amounting to some \$2 billion were liquidated.

He added that the timing of this would also depend on the international monetary system, which he felt was still in an uncertain situation.

He predicted that the country's monetary reserves would rise by an estimated \$200 million in the current month, and said that about half of this gain could be used to repay the foreign debts.

The November increase, based on official figures at the end of October, would bring the country's reserves to \$4.10 billion.

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We French take our time. In life. With eating and drinking. And especially with our Cognac. Do as we do. Take your time about living. Just relax.

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# Bisquit

### Italy, Russia Sign Cooperation Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—Italy and the Soviet Union have signed a two-year industrial cooperation agreement, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

The accord climaxed talks which began Nov. 17 between teams led by Italian Industry Ministry representative Emilio Mancuso and Yevgeny Kondratyev, Soviet Deputy Minister of Light Industry.

The program covers almost all branches of light industry. Tass said, including silk, flax, leather, footwear and cotton.

It will involve an expansion of scientific and technical ties between 20 large Italian companies and research organizations in the Soviet Union.

TRW Japanese Venture  
TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Osaka Electric Co. reports that it will form a joint venture with TRW Inc. and a Japanese company, Fajiro Sangyo, to manufacture in Japan equipment and components for stud welding, used in car assembly and shipbuilding plants. The new firm, Nippon Stud Welding Co., will be 49 percent owned by TRW.

German Reserves Fall  
FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—West Germany's foreign monetary reserves fell \$246.2 million to \$4.13 billion in the week to Nov. 21, the central bank reported yesterday.

Surprised Antwerp Welcomes Switchover  
BRUXELLES, Belgium, Nov. 27 (AP).—The choice of Antwerp as a European terminal for the new container ship line was a welcome surprise, authorities here, an official said today.

He added that the port's installations were sufficient to handle the additional traffic from yesterday's Overseas Containers Ltd. decision.

Antwerp has the most modern container facilities in Europe and a much greater hinterland than Tilbury, he said.

Moreover, its docks have not struck for 16 years, he added. They understand the container problem and the port's 12,000-strong total work force had fallen only by a fraction with introduction of new equipment, he maintained.

Antwerp has six container gantries in Churchill Basin, which lies a little further down the River Scheldt than the center of town.

The largest can handle containers of up to 33 tons and all are big enough to take Overseas Containers' 40-ton loads.

The port expects the European-Australia consortium to send one ship holding 1,300 containers every ten days.

In terms of tonnage handled, Antwerp is already the world's third biggest port with a 1968 figure of about 72 million tons handled.

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